

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 173, 190)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 173, 190) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 173, 190)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7ADBE
RGB	167, 173, 190
RGB Percent	65%, 68%, 75%
CMY	0.3451, 0.3216, 0.2549
CMYK	0.12, 0.09, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	224°, 15%, 70%
HSV	224°, 12%, 75%
XYZ	40.1742, 41.8203, 54.6699
YIQ	173.1440, -9.0330, 4.0150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

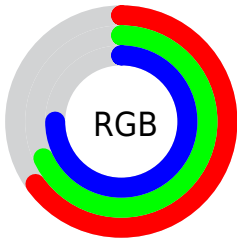
Format	Color
RYB	167, 172, 190
Decimal	10988990
CIELab	70.75, 1.33, -9.40
CIElCh	71, 9.492, 278.046
Yxy	41.8203, 0.2940, 0.3060
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289179070 (0xFFA7ADBE)
YUV	173.1440, 8.3100, -5.3883
Hunter-Lab	64.6686, -2.2803, -4.8548

Details

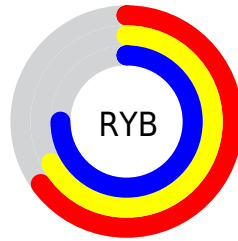
The RGB color **167, 173, 190** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **190, 184, 167**, and the grayscale version is **173, 173, 173**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 228, 246**, and **115, 121, 137** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148, 159, 190**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186, 187, 190**.

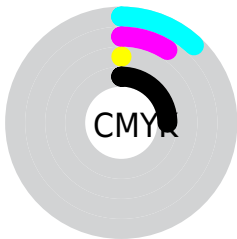
Distribution



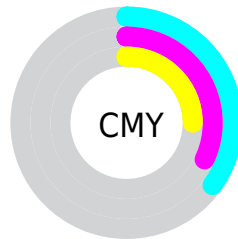
- Red (65%)
- Green (68%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 173, 190 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the RGB color 167, 173, 190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 167, 173, 190

255, 255, 255

■ 222, 228, 246

■ 251, 255, 255

■ 167, 173, 190

■ 141, 146, 163

■ 115, 121, 137

■ 90, 96, 111

■ 67, 72, 87

■ 44, 50, 64

■ 23, 29, 42

■ 0, 3, 22

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 167, 173, 190

■ 167, 173, 190

■ 148, 159, 190

■ 186, 187, 190

■ 129, 145, 190

■ 205, 201, 190

■ 110, 131, 190

■ 224, 215, 190

■ 91, 117, 190

■ 243, 229, 190

■ 72, 103, 190

■ 255, 243, 190

■ 53, 89, 190

■ 255, 255, 190

■ 34, 75, 190

■ 15, 61, 190

■ 0, 50, 190

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



157, 176, 189



167, 173, 190



178, 170, 187

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



167, 173, 190



191, 168, 163



159, 178, 166

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



167, 173, 190



190, 184, 167

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



168, 176, 159



167, 173, 190



186, 170, 157

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



167, 173, 190



191, 167, 171



178, 173, 156



153, 178, 175

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



167, 173, 190



184, 169, 182



178, 173, 156



162, 177, 164

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



167, 173, 190



237, 240, 247



167, 190, 184



119, 120, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



167, 173, 190



210, 220, 247



172, 167, 190



85, 87, 94



0, 41, 158



0, 8, 31

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



190, 167, 173



247, 210, 220



185, 190, 167



94, 85, 87



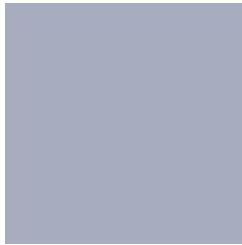
158, 0, 41



31, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 173, 190 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

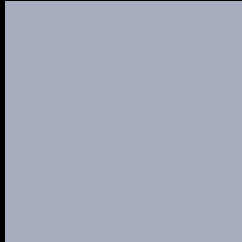
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 173, 190 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

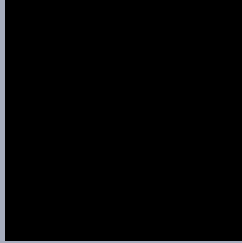
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

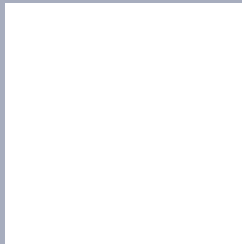
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 167, 173, 190 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 173, 190.

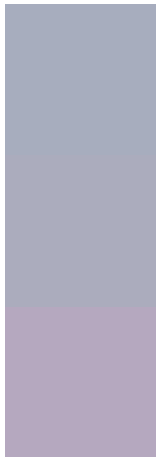


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 173, 190.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color
167, 173, 190

Protanopia
171, 172, 189

Deuteranopia
181, 168, 191



Tritanopia
167, 173, 187

Trichromacy



Original Color
167, 173, 190

Protanomaly
170, 172, 189

Deuteranomaly
176, 170, 191

Tritanomaly
167, 173, 188

Monochromacy



Original Color
167, 173, 190

Achromatopsia
173, 173, 173

Achromatomaly
171, 173, 179

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 173, 190 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(167, 173, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 173, 190)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(167, 173, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 173, 190) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 173, 190 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(167, 173, 190) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 173, 190) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 173, 190)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 173, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 173, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 173,  
190) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 173, 190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 173, 190) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
173, 190) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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